### THE POLICE BOARD.

ACCUSATIONS OF INCOMPETENCY AND NEG-

LECT. PRESENTATION OF CHARGES TO THE MAYOR BY THE COUNSEL OF THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTER ON CRIME-COMMISSIONER SMITH EXEMPTED FROM GENSURE-FEELING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE

The Mayor was called upon yesterday by John D. Townsend, counsel for the Legislative Committee to investigate the cause for the undue increase of crime in this city, and presented with charges against Police Commissioners Matsell, Disbecker, Voorhis and Smith. The charges, in the main, are based on evidence elicited by the Committee on Crime, divested of verbiage and made specific. The Mayor declined to say what action he would take regarding the charges until he had examined them carefully and understood the nature of the charges preferred against the Commissioners.

#### THE CHARGES.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. WECKHAM, Mayor of the City of

Sir: The people of this city are entitled to a police force that is competent and willing to protect their interests. While it may be conceded that as a cises the rank and file of the patrolmen and inferior officers of the Police Department of this city are equal in character and setency to any police force in this country, yet re have fully shown that it is so gov ent developments have fully shown that it is so gov-erned as to render it utterly inefficient for the protection of persons and property and useless for the prevention of crime. It has appeared beyond peradventure that, utterly neglectful of the lawful demands made to them for the protection of citiubers of the police force, carcless of the reputation of the officers placed under their charge, partial and unjust in administering the rules for the guidance of the force, ignorant of or disobedient to the law in making and ontrolling such rules and regulations, bickering and quarreling among themselves, and apparently without out for themselves or each other, the present Com soners of the Municipal Police of the City of New-York have given to the inhabitants of this city just and full cause for apprehension of their personal safety and security of property, and have brought contempt and ridicule upon the Police Department, both at home and elsewhere. To one member of the Com-mission, Gen. W. F. Smith, it would to apply these charges. inguished character as a soldier and citizen, the comaratively short time he has been a member of the Pe cetates and their acts but recently illustrated, justly relieves him from the imputations. To the end that action may be taken toward the removal of the present Board of Police Commissioners, I make the following

to make rules and regulations for the guidance and gov-eroment of the police force in consonance and conformity with the existing laws of the State and ordinances of the City of New-York. The present rules and regulations, as published and announced by said Police Board, are not in conformity and are, in certain important instances, contrary to the State laws of 1873. Specification 1. That in an examination and public dis-

ssion had on the 10th day of June, 1875, before the the City of New-York, George W. Matsell, the President of said Board, elected by a majority thereof, has shown ignorance both of the State laws directly bearing upon the Municipal Police force and of the existing rule and regulations of the Police Board, and was unable to explain certain gross discrepancies between the said by way of excuse for such discrepancies said that his Board cannot do everything in such a short time, meaning a period of over two years since the passage of the charter of 1873, or a period of about one year since said Matsch had occupied the position of President of said Municipal Police Board.

Specification 2. Tunt said Matsell, as such President could not give any idea or opinion as to the requirements of the police force, either as regards its quality or its num ber, beyond a readiness to engage in experiments of on kind or another by way of trial.

Specification 3. Contrary to the provisions of Section 44 of Article VII. of Chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, said Board have allowed forms of affidavits to remain in practice whereby the requirements of the law are not

Specification 4. Rules to prevent the undue detention of prisoners have not been passed by the Board, contrary to Section 52 of the same act. Charge II. The Police Commissioners are intrusted by

law with the appointment, direction and control of the members of the Municipal Police force. In order to dis-charge this high trust, the Police Commissioners should possess such meral character as would elevate them above vice and crime and enable them to create respect void of such moral espacity, and, with a knowledge of his character, said Police Board have elected him their President. Specification 1. During a period of years he has been

President.

Specification 1. During a period of years he has been the cain of one of the most immoral periodicals published in the country, a sheet catering to the taste for vice and crime.

Specification 2. That the sold Matselt, while Superindenden as the Police, with utter disregard of law and morals, conspired with one Hard Gardner, then a Commissioner of the police force of this city, and other members of the Department at proceed in the Department, for the purpose of injuring and decrading a police captain then and now on the police force of this city, and in pursuance of such conspiracy, induced and caused one Teress Cafton, then a callel of about 12 years of age, to make affidiavit in his presence and in this private from, in which albusivit she was made to charge said police captain, to wil, Edward Watsh, with having seduced her.

Specification 3. While Capt, Edward waiss was in command of the police boat, said Matsell, as I olice Commissioner, caused him to be removed from his said post of command on several occasions between the months of April and November, 1873, confirmy to law, without the conson of the Podce Board or any formal order of said Board, and without any cause whatseever, except that Specification 4, about six weeks ago, one healthon, an employe or the firm of Lord & Taylor, delivered some goods to commissioner Distocker at the Metropolitain Hetel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at the Metropolitain Retel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at the Metropolitain Retel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at the Metropolitain Retel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at the Metropolitain Retel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at the Metropolitain Retel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at the Metropolitain Retel, in New-York City, Said Distocker at Metallon time to the seconds when he was incomed to the constant of the police can be seen to the seconds and Metallon time to the constant of the police can be seen to the seconds and Metallon time to the constant of the police can be seen to the

employe of the Brm of Lord & Taylor, derivered some goods to commissioner Disbecker at the Metropolitan Hetel, in New-York City. Said Disbecker received the goods, when he was informed by said MeMahon that he was instructed not to leave said goods except paid for or delivery. Said Disbecaser thereupon violently assimilied said MeSahoon, abused him with most filtay a guage, and begt and struck num in a brutal manner, without any very contact on the marting said MeSahon, and from mere and beat and struck him in a brutal manner, without any provocation on the part of said Med anon, and from mere wanton realize, and relying upon the impunity said Disbeeler empoyed through his office as Police Commissions. Change it! The discipline of the force, and the centre of its members, is to be regulated by means of trial had before said Police Board. These trials have been denied and neglected when rightfully demanded, and have been conducted unitarity, unjustly and improperly and the minutes of said trials have been unfillated and tampered with.

\*\*Secretarian\*\* 1. The imputation of having seduced

and the infinites of said transported with.

Succepted to 1. The imputation of having seduced Succepted to 1. The imputation of having seduced Walsh.

Specification 1. The imputation of having seduced and Tereas a litton still reals upon said Edward Walsh, and yet he has never been tried on this charge and is re-tained as a captain of the municipal police. Specification 2. There is abundant evidence in exist-

Sperification 2. There is abundant evidence in existence, which has been and is now entirely accessible to the Commissioners of Police, of embezzlements and larcenies committed upon the Police Department by present and past officials therein, and yet said Board have made no effort to recover the property or bring the depredators to justice.

Sperification 3. Said Board have exhibited either utter ignorance of their duties or willful neglect of them in not discovering, exposing, and bringing to trial at an earlier date the gross outrages and missocial committed by many members of the Police force, which commencing before the advent to office of the present Board, soil continue. With no such power at their command as have the Police Commissioners, an Investigating Committee appointed by the Assembly have an arthed such an amount of vilaules committed by members of the Police Department now notding office, as have created in the minus of the Police Force.

public a feeling of utter distrast in the efficiency of the Police force.

Specification 4. Upon the trial of Capt. Killilea before the Ponce Board, one Fritz Kassefang testified as a witness, and in the testimony given at said trial, on file in the office of the clerk of said Police Board, it does not appear that said Kassefang was examined as a witness on

said trial.

Specification 5. The instances are too numerous for specification where the same fault has been punished with different penalties in different cases.

Specification 6. So, also, slight neglects have in many instances been visited with neaver lines than were inflicted in other cases for grave offenses.

Specification 7, seth 6. Hawley, the clerk of said Police Board, has been accused in a public examination before

Especialista 7, seth C. Hawley, the cierk of said Poince Board, has been accused in a public examination before the Assembly Committee on Crime, on the 29th day of July hast past, by a humber of wintesses, with having appropriated the property of the Police Department to his own use, and having employed the officers and employée of the Department for his private benefit, and he has not been put on trial for those charges, although those witnesses are within easy reach of said Police Board, and is still in charge of all the important papers to the heaverfrom. e Department.

arge 1V. Being repeatedly and fully informed of the

Charge IV. Being repeatedly and fully informed of the existence of uniawful places and pursuits, said Police Board have not taken any proper action thereupon, nor cansed the Superiniendent, captains, or other officers of the police, to do their duly in the premises.

Specification I. The members and representatives of the Citizens' Protective Association of the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards of the City of New-York have made repeated, orgent, and specific complaints to said Police Board about the existence and toleration by the captains within said wards of numerous disorderly houses, and their complaints have been utterly disregarded by said Police Board, although so well founded that seventy-four indictments were found upon the same statements within one year by several Grand Jurice, and although said information was given in compliance with Section 4 of Chapter 403 of the laws of 1864, imposing the duty upon the police to act upon such information.

Specification 2. One Anairow Pennoyer, a victim of the canel-house game, has given full information to said Police Board, both of the robbery committed on him and

of the intentional asclect of the detective officers of the police to arrest the robber; and no action has been taken by said Borri dither toward securing the oriminal or loward correcting the action of their officers.

Specification 3. According to the rules of the Police Board, quarterly or semi-annual reports are made by the capitains to the Superintendent of Police and filed at Headquarters, of all gambling-houses, houses of prostrution, panel-houses, and policy-shops existing in their precincts. By Section 41 of Chapter 403 of the Laws of 1864, it is lawful for the Superintendent of the Police, upon such reports, to authorize, in writing, any member of members of the police force to enter such places, who may forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against the law, but no others, and selze all implements of gaming, or lottery tickets, or lottery policies, and convey any person se arrested before a magistrate and bring the articles so seized to the office of the Property Clerk, and it shall be the duty of said Superintendent to cause such arrested persons to be rigorously prosecuted, and such articles seized to be destroyed, as the orders, rules, and regulations of the Board of Police shall direct. As late as June 30, 1875, such reports were ordered, by general alarm, from all police captains. A large number of places suspected to be kept for common gambling, lewd purposes, and the sale of lottery tickets or policies have been returned, in pursuance of said order, by the several Captains, in these as in previous reports. Either the said Police Commissioners have neglected to ascertain whether the reports were made as ordered, or knowing that they were so made, said Commissioners have neglected to see that their subordinates did their duty under the law, as most of those places exist as heretofore.

Ail of which is respectfully submitted.

New-Fork, Aug. 19, 1875.

JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

VIEWS OF THE COMMISSIONERS. THE CHARGES DECLARED TO BE UNTRUE-AN AN

SWER TO BE PREPARED IMMEDIATELY. The copies of the charges made against the Police Commissioners by John D. Townsend, counsel for the Legislative Committee for the investigation of the causes of the increase of crime in this city, to the Mayor, were forwarded to the Police Central Office late yesterday afternoon. The copies were lithographed and were John R. Voorhis, Abraham Disbecker, and William F Smith. The package was delivered to President Matsell. When he found what was inclosed he instructed his clork, Mr. Clark, to take the copies intended for the other Commissioners to their several offices. Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker were in their rooms, but Gen. Smith had left the Police Central Office sometime before. His copy, therefore, was laid on his desk to await his

After President Matsell had read his copy of the charges, he was asked what he thought of them. He replied: "The mountain has labored and brought forth mouse. It is easy to see that the whole affair has been tramped up to give politicians a chance to secure control of the Election Bureau through the Board of Police. The charges are of the most frivolous nature, and if the Mayor and Governor wish to remove me upon such charges, I should rather go than remain in the Board. It is utterly absurd to charge that crime has increased, when the public have only to consent the new-papers day after day to see clearly that even in one of the most trying sensens we have had in this city for years the criminal record has been smaller than ever before."

Commissioner Disbeckerdeclined to express any opinion in regard to the charges or the motives actuating those who have brought them.

Commissioner Voorhis read the charges through, and then said that, so far as he was concerned and, so far as he knew, they were untrue. "That," he said, "is the strongest assertion that can be unde in regard to them. charges, I should rather go than remain in the Board.

strongest assertion that can be made in regard to them. The specific charges can be clearly answered and shown to be without a basis of truth. The charge of permitting disorderly houses to exist in the city after the Commissioners had been warned of them comes with special falsehood. If I have been necessed of anything, it has been of my pressing gamblers and law-breakers of every class to the wall. It is well known that I have personally arged the officers forward to break up gambling in this city, and over 5,000 ivery fare chips have been given over to the Property Clerk since I have been given over to the Property Clerk since I have been a Commissioner." An answer is to be prepared to the charges, both general and specific, and it is to be sent to the Mayor as soon as it can be get ready.

### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

MUSIC. THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

We learn that two or three of the nights hosen by the New-York Philharmonie Society for their concerts are the same previously selected for the Thomas Symphony Concerts. This is very unfortunate, as there are many people in New-York who depended upon attending both series of entertainments. As Thomas's engagements in this city are part of a comprehensive heme which includes a tour of the whole country, they cannot well be changed without serious pecuniary The programmes of the two organizations have hitherto een ande in consultation. There is room enough for both, and any clashing of interests is a misfortune to the

#### THE DRAMA. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Mr. E. L. Davenport has been engaged at this theater, and will appear there on the 30th of August as Hamlet. We are informed that the managers intend to produce the tragedy in appropriately magnificent American tragedian is supported by a company composed entirely of American actors. Miss Laura Don, making her first appearance on the New-York stage, will appea We are further informed that the theater will, on the opening night, be decorated with the Fing of Opera House building will be illuminated. It will be remembered that Mr. Barry Sullivan's first appearance, at Booth's Theater, is appointed for the same some time ago semi-officially made known that the 60th Regiment, in full uniform, is to attend that performance, and that its band is to screnade the Irish actor, after Hamlet has ended. "The King doth wake to-night, and

# takes his rouse."

The jewels left by the late George Jordan Mr. Sheridan Shook is reported to be the

The Olympic Theater will be reopened on fonday, with a vast company and a stirring programme. The London Era of the Son inst. says that Mrs. Rousby is still sick, and unable for the present to fulfill her engagements.

Mr. Dominick Murray is to appear in a new play, written for him by Mr. Charles Oscorne, of London, entitled "Timon the Actor,"

The scene of "The Almighty Dollar"-soon

Mr. John S. Clarke will appear at the Lonn Havmarket Theater next month. He is to act in a w comedy written for him by Mr. J. Maddison Morton Mr. Maurice Grau and Mr. Max Strakosch re passengers for New-York, in the Ville de Paris, due ere on Tuesday.

Preparations for producing the Parisian spec-tacle of "Around the World," on the 26th lost,, at the Academy of Music, go on quietly and thoroughly. The new season at the Howard Athenseum. Boston, will begin on the 30th of August, with Mr Charles R. Therne, jr., and a slock company in "The

The Boston Globe of the 13th inst. states that Tony Pastor's combination is drawing full and en-thusiastic andiences at the Globe Theater in that city, and has well deserved its success.

The Leipzig correspondent of The Boston certiser mentions that the company of the Meininger art Theater, esteemed one of the best in Europe, im mengaged to give performances in the United States Mr. Thomas B. McDonough has accepted the

office of business manager for Mr. Jefferson, and has sailed for England. Mr. Jefferson's recutrance on the Lon-don stage will be made, at the Princess's Theater, in Oc The English version of the Parisian spectacle play of "Around The World"—shortly to be produced at the Academy of Musle—has, we understand, been pre-pared by Mr. Edwin F. De Nyse of *The liroskign Argus*. This gentleman has, in particular, bestowed much care upon the work of re-writing and claborating the female characters in the piece, and has interpolated two original scenes and the light comedy part named *O'l'ake*, and written words for all the choruses.

Mr. Ben De Bar has engaged, for his theater Mr. Ben De Bar has engaged, for his theater in 8t. Louis, the following players: John Norton, Edwin F. Knowles, H. C. Curley, R. C. Grierson, Charles Krone, S. Philito, H. W. Jones, J. H. Schuette, J. Brown, F. J. Post, Chas, Jordan, Barney Fahry, Miss Florence Chase, Miss C. Jordan, Mrs. 8. Post, Miss Louise M. Lyle, Mrs. R. C. Grierson, Miss Flora Goodrich, Miss Maggie Arling-ton, Miss Ella Moore, Miss Abbie Stanley, Misa Vina Howard, and Miss Maud Wilson.

Mr. John T. Ford has engaged the following Mr. John T. Ford has engaged the following performers for his stock companies in Battimere and Washington: Louis Aldrich, L. R. Willard, M. Lanagao, Henry Pearson, Harry Hatto, J. F. Ward, J. J. Rowe, George Denham, H. A. Weber, S. W. Gieun, J. H. Anderson, W. A. Paul, W. H. Burton, Walter Lennox, Jr., J. W. Hague, C. E. Stargis, Charles Gonzales, Charles Harkinson, John Reibert, John Atwell, O. W. Doud, John Minsher, Harry Symonds, J. H. Banks, J. B. Everlean, Miss Lattle Glover, Miss Rose Osborn, Miss Georgia Dickson, Miss Lottie Francis, Mrs. G. C. Germon, Miss Annie Lanagan, Miss Lydia Deuler, Miss Annie Leonard, Miss Grace Marco, Miss Merve Charles, Miss Lazzie Walton, Miss Georgia Chyster, Miss Sant Tuttle, Mrs. C. Gonzales, Miss Neille Fielding, Miss Lutu Drake, Miss A. Cushnie, and Miss C. Cushnie.

Got through the Worst—"Oh, Tommy, to'ee try to be a better boy; if ye doant, Satan will take hold of ye." "Be can't take 'old of me 'arder than oy was took t'other day, of'an sure." "Ah, who took 'ee then i" "Whoy, skuiemaster, in course." [Fun.

A whine from the East-The claret is still flowing freely in the Turkish provinces, but the Porte is very nearly exhausted.—[Commercial Advertiser.

They had "a severe fall in Turks" yester-day in London. Next time, won't semebody provide the poor fellows with Ottomans 1-1Commercial Advertiser. ing of 60,247! and 1.121 teachers for 37.279! Is it any

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Mr. McCulloch, in his recent strictures

on the financial character of the State of Indiana, omits

facts important to an importial consideration of the sub-

At the time the adjustment was entered into between the State and its creditors, the State, as Mr. McCulloch estimates, was indebted on account of her works of internal improvement about \$12,000,000. She had the works which had cost this money, chief of which was the Wabash and Erie Canal, in an incomplete condition. The State also had 868,000 acres of valuable lands, to be devoted to works of internal improvement. The creditors volum teered the proposition to the State to fund one-half the debt on a five per cent bond, to take the canal and the 868,000 arces of land for the other half. But the cana was, by the creditors entering into this arrangen to be completed to the Ohio, and to be made a thoroughfare connecting the lakes, with the Ohio River and the Mis sissippi valley. The canal and its revenues and the lands were transferred by the State to trustees appointed for the purpose. But little work was ever done by way of completing the canal; and it was left by the creditors in an unfinished and nearly worthless condition. In the mean time, by subtle processes, the lands had disappeared. Any time during the last ten years these lands, had they remained the property of the State, would have

had they remained the property of the State, would have sold for sufficient to pay the whole amount of that portion of the debt which the creditors, by their own request, made a special charge upon the canal revenues alone, releasing the State from all liability, except such as might be created by a redemption of the canal, as a pledged security. But the lands had been wasted, the canal was unfinished, and that by default of these creditors, in not complying with their undertaking to complete the work. Had the canal been completed, for which the value of the \$85,000 access of land was am ample fund, the revenues of the canal would materially have lessened the debt, and the canal would materially have lessened the debt, and the canal would have been a comparatively valuable property. lessened the debt, and the canal would have been a comparatively valuable property.

Summary: The State of Indiana, in consideration of the sum of \$6,000,000, in surrendered bonds, has actually given her canal and \$68,000 acres of valuable lands. Certainly no litheral arrangement on the part of the State. Is it the State's fault that those who received these magnificent properties so mismunged them that they made but little out of them! Careful and honest consideration of the whole question was exercised by the public men and people of Indiana before proposing and voting to amend the Constitution of the State, by which it was resolved not to redeem the canal from the obligations to which it had, by the arrangement named, been made a charge, but as to which the State of Indiana had no direct obligation. "Let not capality impeach lastice."

Wolcott, Ind., Aug. 12, 1875.

A. Wolcott.

### THE RESTORATION OF POHICK CHURCH. WASHINGTON'S ATTENDANCE AT THE CHURCH-AN

SIR: We, the undersigned members of the vestry of Pohick Church, desire to present the following appeal to our fellow countrymen, and to our fellow years of age. The venerable Bishop Meade in 1838 made the following strong appeal. He says: " How could I while traversing those long aisles, entering the sacred chancel, ascending the lofty pulpit, forbear to ask and is the house of God, which was built by the Washing-tons, the Masons, the McCarties, the Grahams, the Lewises, the Fairfaxes, the house in which they used to worship the God of our Fathers, according to the venerable forms of the Episcopal Church, and some of whose names are yet to be seen on those now descried pews, to molder piecemeal away? It was to this church Washington for a long socies of years repaired. And shall it

ington for a long socies of years repaired. And shall it now be permitted to sink into min for want of a few handred dollars to arrest the decay already began?" So writes the Right Rev. Bishop of Virginia in 1838.

Since that time the desislating wave of war has swent a way the furniture of the church. Mr. T. R. Wetme, of New-York has moby come forward to our aid. The bending by his exertion and ilocality has been put in thorough repair, and the interior partly relitted, but we need a communion table and service; we need an ergan, carpets, stoves, &c. We gratefully mention the supply of our pulpit from the Theological Seminary, Alexandria, and will emerfully meet the expanses of the same. We ourselves have not escaped the effects of the war, but we desire carneady to second the efforts now being made to restore the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the sametasy of the Friteeriant Country. All contributions will be acknowledged in The Country. All contributions will be acknowledged in Z Southern Churchman, and shemd be indressed to on present Recker, the Rev. J. P. Lawrence, Theologic Seminary, Fairwax County, Va. J. P. Lawrence, Theologic Seminary, Fairwax County, Va. J. P. Lawrence, Rector. ALEXASDER INNE, Senior Warden, TROMAS CHAPMAN, Junior Warden, ROLERT G. NEVITT, Respective

HOMERT G. NEVITT, Kegistrar. N. B. Nevitt, Tressurer. Pohick Church, Faujur Co., Va., Aug. 13, 1875.

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON RAILWAY. A MISTAKEN REPORT ABOUT THE BAILWAY-GUARD AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: My attention has been called to an article in your paper of Aug. 12, dated Twin Mountain House, Aug. 9, and headed "Accident on Mount Washington Railway." The facts in the case are as follows: Our engines are constructed with a heavy ratchet-wheel on their driving axies, and into this wheel a powerful pawl is allowed to hold and fasten the train when stopping for water or for any other purpose. In descending the mountain the airbrakes are attached or put into gear on the ears, which of these brakes, once when we and an engine disabled at the summit we chained it to the ear and let both down to the base of the mountain by the use of the au-brakes on mountain the pawl, of which I have spoken, has to be lifted out of the ratchet-wheel to allow the be lifted out of the ratchet-wheel to arrow the engine to descend. This is done by means of a lever rushing from it into the engine-cab, and is beld in place by a steel pin when passes through it for that purpose. In coming down (on the occasion referred to in your article) the steel pin jarred out and let the past drap into the ratchet wheel. The result was that the train was in-simily supposed by the action of the past, and ratchet wheel. The meident (not accident as samed) shows the wonderful strength of the machinery. "The engineer was not?" In the least "frightened," nor were the presences. As some as the curse was explanated.

## To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: To one who has been the recipient of e many congratulatory letters, the continuance of the must become somewhat burdensome; but notwiti standing. I take the liberty of adding another to the already long array. In so doing I feel that I express not aione my own sentiments, but those of a host of admirers of The Tribune whom disuse of the pen prevents from addressing you upon the subject. It is extremely gratifying to the more intelligent members of both parties to find a newspaper that can divest the social, political, and religious topics of the day from sectarian prejudice and partisan heat, and discuss them in an unbiased, philoblic manner. The impression is gradually gaining parties, that it matters not so much whether a measure is radical or conservative, as whether it is right and practicable. THE TRIBUNE's prosperity is well merited in every respect; it is an exemplification of the French proverb, "Nothing success like success." Harrowing as all this must doubtless be to rival newspapers, it i nevertheless a well-known fact. • • • Sensible people prefer chaste literary matter to quarrelsome tirades; hence they are taking The TRIBUSE in place of other papers, as fast as their subscriptions expire, being utterly disjusted with blackguardism.

E. E. M. Carmansville, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1875.

THE SALARIES OF PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: You little know how grateful you have made one heart at least, by the admirable editorial on 'Strange Economy." The blessings of children, and th benedictions of every true teacher is your desert. But as the evil is rooted, grounded, inbred in the system, one or two able, unexcelled articles will not be sufficient to cure the case. The iron which you have heated, must be the part of the Commissioners, only a very few of whom will believe there is any incompleteness or inefficiency in a system which furnishes such statistics as these;

Teachers in Grammar Schools. 1,085 Special Grammar School Teachers. 36 . 1.121 umber of Grammar School Scholars. 37,279 daries of Grammar School Teachers. \$1,219,426 daries of Spec. Grammar School Teachers. \$40,114 

MR. McCULLOCH'S CRITICISM OF INDIANA.

THE CREDITORS NOT WRONGED—A JUST ACTION BY
THE STATE.

TO the Editor of The Technics joking, Mr. Editor), by a young teacher with more ease than forty who have mastered "the three R's" in the Primary Department can be taught in the Grammar Department. Please show the injustice and absurdity of the aystem, and add to the "apples of gold in pictures of which mark all you write upon school subjects. New-York, Aug. 14, 1975.

#### "BEAUTY AND BRAINS." ENCOURAGEMENT FOR FEMALE DRAMATIC ASPIRANTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: It has occurred to me that if your ditorial on " Beauty and Brains" called forth no higher thought or gave no better consolution than "A Man of the World" expressed, you would have slight encourage-ment to continue your commendable and generous practice of giving to your host of readers such very ex-World" must have a very imperfect digestion, or an absolute incapacity of assimilating nutritious elements not to be able to get anything better out of such good food than a " warning to (female) dramatic aspirants." The one-sidedness of the letter shows conclusively that " a Man of the World" sees very differently from a woman of the same world. I at least as a rep resentative of the latter class culled from your exquisite article a very different lesson. I thought in it that gentle, loving, white-robed of omancipation for which the struggling, working women of the world have been so long striving and longing; the foot-falls of the coming of that not very far off time when brainless beauty will have to take a back seat, when women of culture, of genius, of mighty hearts and eloquent tongues shall side by side and hand in hand with the already emancipated men of the world marshal their hosts and away the multitudes; in short the herald of that "sensible time" coming, when it shall no more be asked of a woman, is she pretty, than it is now asked of a man is he pretty? Str. nge though it

it shall no more be asked of a woman, is she pretty, than it is now asked of a man is he pretty? Strange though it may appear, I acknowledge to having found in "Beauty and Brans" an "added peace in believing "that almost al! good qualities of head and mind have won the victory and are taking precedence of mere physical beauty. How indeed can it in the end be otherwise? The substantial most outlive the flecting, and the evertasting the perislable. The sky flashes into beauty which fades away, but the soul of genus oever dies.

The "Man of the World" asserts that "countless thousands" of genuses have failed utterly from a lack of personal beauty, and that success without it is exceptional. I am happy to say that such is not my conviction. I have seen enough of the world to convince me that more fail in life from lack of brains, even among my own sex, than from lack of beauty. Even allowing beauty to be a very powerful auxiliary in a profession whose smaller aim is to please the senses, still I do not see how beauty of person can be any more essential to the fetnale than to the male actor. Isn't Komeo's beauty equal to Jedict's, and or quite as unusual a type? Therefore I cannot understand why your correspondent's advice should be confined to the "female aspirant."

Then, again, does not the actor have to "study, study "as well as the actress? And, as to dress, don't the kings in the play have to dress as grandly and expensively as the queens? Is not Edwin Bootin's wardole as magnificent and costly as Charlotte cusimant's I cannot see why a woman should be warned to patize and reflect any more than a man. Do women fail to attan enumence on the stage offener than asm't is the peril or the strait any greater for a woman than for a man that sentincia should be posted along the thest to warn her off ? In fact, when it contest to be important matter of cornarions open to her; and I presume that there are a large number of the "coster lights" of the stage who have no dream of becoming famous, but who work on, using the

New-York, Aug. 3, 1875.

#### LIBERAL REPUBLICANS INDEPENDENT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Having voted for Fremont in 1856, for Lincoln in 1860 and in 1864, and for Grant in 1863 I do think that after the manner in which Grant used the Republican party, by ignoring the best men in the organization and placing the most low and degraded in power, that old Republicans should in 1872 have hestated about easting their votes for its candidate. When the Democratic party placed Herace Greeley at the head of their ticket with the principles approved by them, at that time, among some 75,009 Republican voters, I voted for Horace Greeiey. I have continued to vote the Democratic ticket. Now, I saw by the papers that Gov. Fenton, who pursued the same course that all Liberals did, proposes that Gen. Merritt be placed on the Republican State ticket, and that the Liberals of this State go to the polls next November and vote that dicket. That may do for Gov. Fenton and Gen. Merritt, but it will not do for the Liberals of this State. I, for one, do most earnestly protect against such action, and hope that a Liberal Republican Convention may be held, and Gov. Tilden's efforts to throw down corruption in high places be approved.

Act. Low. Aug. 14, 1875. the Democratic party placed Herace Greeley at the head New-York, Aug. 14, 1875.

To the Editor of The tribune. Siz: In the opinion of some of us, there one great disadvantage in the general use of the "Interthem finds the afternoon lesson tiresome and comparaare sufficient to let them safely down the road without listless innitention. Grant, for the sake of argument, that it is an evil for any child to attend two Sandayschools; still, innaireds do so, and many, perhaps most,
teachers of mission-schools carnestly approve of it. Now
could there not be two complete courses of lessons, one
for moraling and one for atternoon? Would not that be
fully worst while? I have heard people say it would be
roo much trouble! "double trouble!" Double trouble,
of course, but, too much? when those few men have an
andlence of thousands?—thousands not of mere heaters,
but of learners? Double trouble would be almost as inintestmally small, in proportion to the result, as single
trouble is. If others feet the result of a came in this
matter as much as many people suppose, can they not
appeal at once to the powers that be in time for the next
year?

Acetork, Aug. 15, 1875.

## A FERRY HAND'S COURTESY.

To the Editor of the Tribune. Sin: While returning from the country Tuesday morning, I was eaught in the shower without un-brelia or overshoes, and in a good silk dress, and taking the Fulton-al stage, was driven opposite the lower cu trance for vehicles at the Brooklyn Perry. In my hast to get under shelter I ran in by that gate, not knowing that it was against the rule to do so. I offered the fare to that it was against the rule to do so. I observe the lare to the man staffoned there—one John Turner—but he refused to take it, saying that I must enter by the regular gate. I objected, as the rain was pouring down, and offered to go through the stiding gate and pay the regular way. No, that would not do. Would he go for me? "No," "Well," I then said, "I will not go out in that rain." "Then I will make you," he replied, and took he roughly by the arm and put me out. I thus such conduct absolutely nousaniable. If you think so, please publish this as a lesson to him to be more eivil.

Brooklyn, Aug. 18, 1875. JUSTICE.

### WHERE TO PUT THE TRAMPS

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In order to suppress tramping and its evil consequences, which faces the future, permit me to suggest that the State set apart, as has been proposedthe Adirondack region for a Public Park, have it opened by proper roads, farms laid out, where it can be do and land cultivated, and other improvements made. Then let extensive buildings at various points be erected Inc. let extensive balantings at various peaks of erected for the purpose of boarding persons seeking work, or pre-tending to seek work. Let the tramps be allowed a moderate sum beyond their board, to be heid until it has reached a certain amount, and the passage north the free. Of course proper laws will have to be formed to meet the case. An advocacy of this kind would be popular just now. Abler much would, of course, elaborate a system to need the case.

M. M. M. to meet the case. New-York, Aug 16, 1875.

#### THE BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: I read with pleasure in Saturday's TRIBUNE the letter of Mr. O. E. Branch of Madison Ohio. He certainly offers a novel way in which to sur ount the question of the Bible in the Public Schools If the Volgate and not the Septuagint be the correct version, then let those chapters which are obnexious be owitted, and only those which are the san e in both versions be read. Surely the Roman Catholies of this city and country can find no fault with this plan, else the object of their hostility will be apparent, viz., to keep the rising generations in total ignorance of true Bible beaching, for a large majority will never near the Bible except in the Public Schools.

HASHLTON LALLY. New-York, Aug. 16, 1875.

#### THE WILL OF WASHINGTON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: On the 12th of February, 1853, a petition was presented to the Virginia Legislature from Alfred Moss, Clerk of the County Court of Fairfax, authortring him to carry out of the Commonwealth the will of Gen. George Washington for the purpose of having it lithographed, accompanied by a letter approving thereof from G. W. Parke Custis, then the sole surviving executor of Gea. Washington. Can you or any of your numerous readers inform the public whether this petition was granted and the desired lithograph taken, and if so if any copies of the hitlograph are now extant?

\*\*New-London\*\*, Aug. 9, 1875.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The idea is right. Bolt. G. E. P., jr. Toledo, O., Aug. 14, 1875.

NEW TRINITY COLLEGE.

DESIGN OF THE PROPOSED BUILDINGS. DE SITE SELECTED-WORK BEGUN-A GREAT QUAD-RANGLE-MATERIALS USED-INTERIOR AND EX-TERIOR DECORATIONS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

HARTFORD, Aug. 18 .- The long mooted ques-

tion whether Trinity College would make any progress this year toward carrying out the plan of erecting new

buildings was partially answered last Commencement, at which time the ceremony of breaking ground was performed. Since then work has assumed a more definite chape, and the sods turned up by college dignitaries in cap and gowe and by the long line of alumni and undergraduates have now entirely disappeared beneath the practical shovel of the workman. The site for the new Trinity College buildings embraces a tract of land some eighty acres in extent, lying a mile south of the present campus, in a portion of what is known in this city as Rocky Hill. On the west is a high bluff, which commands a very extensive and picturesque view of valley and hill scenery, while on the east as far as the eye can see lies the beautiful Valley of the Connecticut. At present the situation seems comparatively isolated, but with the rapid growth which the city has in that direction and with the improvements which are making by the exicusion and opening of streets, only a few years will pass before the city will surround it. The ground has been inspected by Mr. Olmsted, landscape architect of New-York, and will be laid out under his direction. The design for the buildings, when carried out and perfected, will present one of the most complete college buildings. it will be a departure from the usual arrange-ment of college buildings, introducing as it does most effectively the plan of quadrangles so commonly adopted in the English universities. The style of the buildings is the early French Gothic, a style depending largely for effect upon simplicity and La'dness of detail and the harmonious grouping of windo vs and other features. Emblematic sculpture enters largely into the effectiveness of the style, and throughout the various buildings are the most elaborate designs in the art; the broad masses of light stone about the doorways and the windows are characteristic features, and in the present instance will form by the side of the dark shade of the ashlar a pleasing and artistic color contrast. Some modifications of the drawings were deemed necessary, inasmuch as the College will erect this year only two or three of the many buildings planned, and for this season additional accommodations had to be provided in the dormitory block for the Janior Professors, and rooms for the cabinet, library, etc.

THE PRESENT DESIGN.

As the design now stands it embraces three continuous quadrangles, running nearly north and south, and preenting a front of over 1,300 feet. The center, or great quad," measures 193 feet by 632 feet, and the north and south "quads" each 193 by 286 feet. The north quadrangle contains the theater (a building of horseshoe snape), for commencement and other exercises; the observatory in the north; on the east and west, blocks of students' rooms, and on the south the chapel (44 feet by 156 feet), and the dininghall (44 feet by 123 feet), with an intervening tower 240 feet high. The center quadrangle has the last mentioned buildings on the northern side; on the east with imposing gateways intervening, through which the and cabinet, each 44 feet by 123 feet. The south quad rangle, called the "Professors' Quad," will have the library and cabinet on the north, and the south and west lines will be occupied by the President's house and houses for professors. On the east is a gateway, with one-story buildings adjoining.

As has been said, the nucleus of the work of the new

Trinity College buildings is now making. Excava-tions for the buildings are in progress. Contracts have been awarded to Robert Ellin & Co. of New-York scelptors and carvers, for the Light stone. The masons' work, and likewise the carpenters' work, will be done by the day. The Building Committee having had an approprintion of \$300,000 from the trustees of the College with which to begin operations, have decided upon the limmediate creetion of two buildings, those being the ones which, with the gateway (seen to be built, hoped), form the west line of the great "quad," and connect it with the dining-hall on the north and the rabinet or museum on the south. They are called, respectively, the "Dormitory Block" and the "Lecture-The dormitory block is 35 feet wide by 286 feet in

length, and is divided into a central portion, which has a frontage of 48 feet, and two wings, each 119 in length. The central portion of the block has projections of a few feet in the front and rear from the face of the wings, and is carried up one story higher, thus serving to break in a most effective manner the continuous lines of cornectrof, &c. The block faces to the east, and consequently toward the quadrungie, and access to the building is had by means of seven doorweys, three in each of the wings. dows on the unper floor, and the facings about the en-trance will be of lighter stone, and the tympaniums of the arched doorway will be ornamented Krumrey was soler when he fell everboard." bands and courses, the lympanums and mullions of winwith sculpture in has relief. One leading feature of this portion of the design is the bold treatmest of ornamentation of the windows and their effecttwo and immonious grouping. The wings of the block are three stories in hight, or according to the English method, there are the "ground" and the first and second floors, the basement story being well out of ground to admit of better arrangement, and the water table pinced at a hight of 419 feet from the ground. The windows are grouped in a meaner similar to those in the central per-tion of the block, and have caps, sills, and dressings of light stone, with bands, string courses and water-table of the same. The main dormers will also be built of Hebt stone, and have triple windows, with gables above ornamented by diaper work and capped with stone, and rmounted with foliated finial. All the cornices will be of light stone, and each of the several chimneys will be topped out with the same material and otherwise cracmented, and this stone will also be used for the coping of these waits which in the wings are carried up through the roof. By this arrangement of carrying up the party walls each wing is separated into three distinct portions and the barriers against the spreading of thre thus secured is apparent. The roof of the wings is of a high pitch, and from the gutters beneath water will be carried off by means of ornamental leaders of iron. The roof wai be slated and the ridges, together with those of the dormers, will be crowned with a tile of English manufacture imported expressly and used in place of the customary grille or cresting. The several doorways are made emphatic features in the design of the four façades; they provide for double doors and are treated with arched heads in light stone boldly ornamented, and the tympanum ever each door will have the stone boasted out for the reception of sculpture, which, we regret to say, will not at present be put in place. The sculpture which will in future adorn the several tympanums will be emblematic, representing noted scholars, philosophers and poets. The central portion of this block is designed principally

for the accommodation of junior professors, whose cham-bers are arranged most comfortably. The main room or study "looks out upon the " quad," and is well lighted by four windows in front, and at the side there is a small window which commands a view along the line of the wing. The room is 17 feet by 20, and is 11 feet high. It is provided with an open fire-place, and is well ventilated. The main windows are furnished with seats, which can be cushioned, and will form a pleasing as well as useful feature of the room. A bed-room, 15 feet by 16 feet, well lighted and furnished, with an open fire-place, is connected with the " study," and has adjoining it an alcove for bed. a bath-room with all modern conveniences, and clothes closets. The rooms will be finished in ash, and like-

closets. The rooms will be finished in ash, and like-wise the hall, which is to have a wainscoting of the same material. Provision for the disposal of dust and the refuse has been made by means of a shaft which runs through to the basement and has openings into the hall on each floor. The two wings of the dormitory block are divided into students' rooms, and, as above stated, each wing has three divisions; each division, or "statecase," is planned for the accommodation of 12 stud into these being two criters of rooms on each floor, and each suite is arranged three divisions; each division, or "staircase," is planned for the accommodation of 12 stud atts, there being two suites of rooms on each floor, and each suite is arranged for two students. A study, 15 feet by 162 feet and 10 feet high, is situated in front, having in the rear (with intervening closets) two bed-rooms, each 8 feet by 10, and well lighted. The study has three windows, with broad seats, is thoroughly vontilated, and has an open fire piace, with maniel of light stone. By this arrangements of a partiments, occupying as they do the eatire breadth of the block, a free circulation of air can be had at all times. The coal-closet for each room opens into the hall, and is litted up with a bin preferting into a closet opening from the study or sitting room, water is introduced into each hall, and a sink is situated on each floor, by the side of which a dust shaft, similarly constructed to those in the central portion of the block, is placed. The rooms will have ash for their finish, and this wood will be used in the several halls for the wainseoting, which follows the stairs and extends through the several stories. The halls are eight feet wide, and the stairs are made of easy ascent and provided with a hand-rait in ash of plain though extremely effective design. It cleanliness be next to goddiness, the future undergraduate at Trinty will have occasion to rejecte at his goodly prospects toward the attainment of the state, his goodly prospects toward the attainment of the future undergraduate at Trinty will have occasion to reject at his goodly prospects toward the attainment of the state, his goodly prospects toward the attainment of the control of the collection of the collection of the collection of a strength of the block, is placed. The commodate of the collection of the c

made, the basement story of this block having a canroom exclusively for the use of the lodgers in each
"staircase."

The second of the two buildings which it is proposed to
creet immediately is the lecture-room block. This structure, like that just described, is 35 feet by 286 feet, with
a similar arrangement of "central portion" with wings
on either side. The external design of the central portion is not unlike that of the dornatory block, being
varied in a few particulars by the introduction of more
claborate windows in the first story and an ornamental
ball flower course extending the entire front. Buttresses
are also made a feature of the design of the façade
towerd the quadrangle. The trimmings for doors and
windows will be the same as in the other block, and the
treatment of the gables will be precisely the same. The
wings of the block are two stories in hight, exclusive of
the basement (the central periton of the building being
carried up an additional story), the ground fleor being
16% feet in the clear, and the in-t story showing object
trues work, the ceiling being 21 feet high. The fagades
of the wings are pierced with pointed mullion wholows;
the tympani releved by six lobed windows and disper
work cut in light stone. Each mullion has a column in
relief, with boldly carved cap, and ornamental base; the
dornars will be built of open timber work filled in
with brick, varying in size, the largest having
triple windows, with gable above surmounted by a finial
of rich design wrought in fron. The ridges, like those of
the main roofs and roofs of dornitory block, will be
crowned by the English ridge tile.

INTERIOR ORNAMENTS. made, the hasement story of this block having a bath-room exclusively for the use of the lodgers in each

INTERIOR ORNAMENTS.

The interior arrangement of the central portion of the building is similar to that of the block first described. The two lower floors, however, are temporarily devoted to other purposes. The south wing of the lecture-room block will be occupied by the library, the cabinet, the philosophical department, and a lecture-room-the two first being only temperarily placed there. This wing has two entrances, and the southernmost hall is on the west side extended by means of a bay which has been thrown out. The library occupies that part of the building from this ball to the south end, and includes the basement and the ground floor. A flight of stairs will be built, similar

ont. The library occupies that part of the building from this hall to the south end, and includes the basement and the ground floor. A flight of stairs will be built, similar in design to those throughout the main halls. A like arrangement of occupying the floors is carried out in the case of the cabinet, where, however, a gallery running round three sides of the room is substituted for the ground floor, and two staircases are provided, one at each end of the apartment. By this means sufficient hight is obtained for the light of the ground floor from the ground ample light is affected the basement story by means of triple windows arranged at regular intervals, and all fear of dampness which might arise is done away with by the construction of an arranged and the capital three control of the light of the ground floor from the ground ample light is so arranged that all the desired amount of light can be obtained for extendental uses, and has connected with it ample rooms for apparatus, etc., and adjoining these is a professors private room. On the same floor, the linglish department, a line, well-lighted apartment, and provided, as are all the other lecture-rooms, with large open flee-places built of stone, spaces being reserved thereon for future ornamentation, motions, etc.

In the north wing there are situated the reading room, a large working room for the laboratory in the basement, and on the ground floor the laboratory in the basement, and on the ground floor the laboratory in the basement, and on the ground floor the laboratory in the basement, and on the ground floor the laboratory in the basement, and on the ground floor the laboratory in the basement, and on the ground floor the floors where the construction is visible, and also for columns. The entrance doors to both buildings throughout, and also for the floors where the construction is visible, and also for columns. The entrance doors to both buildings through the of solid oak. They will be provided with broad roundings seed to decease the constructi

THE OVERCROWDED EXCURSION STEAMER

VERDICT OF CENSURE AGAINST THE OWNERS OR LUSSEES OF THE ROCKAWAY BOAT WILLIAM COOK FOR THE DROWNING OF AUGUST KRUM

Coroner Simms held an inquest in Brooklyn yesterday on the body of August Kramrey of Woehawken, N.J., who was drowned in falling overboard from the Rockaway steamboat William Cook, off Governor's Island on Sunday night, and whose remains were found at the Atlantic Dock several days afterward. John Mayer of Wechawken, N. J., testified: "Krumrey and I took the steamboat William Cook at Rockaway for

New-York; about 7 p. m., Krumrey fell from the up or deck into the water; the alarm was at once given, but the boat proceeded on her way for nearly a quarier of a mile before the life-boat was lowered; the boat was low-ered by the passengers, and it had gone scarcely half the distance to where Krumley fell overboard before the captain called to have her brought back; there must have

Krumrey was sober when he fell overboard."

James Simmons of No. 417 West Forty-first-st., New-York, corroborated these statements, and further testilled; "The stembonf gave a suction turch, and Krumrey lost his balance and fell overboard; I gave an slarm, and trad to lower the life-host; one side of the boar's tacklo was in six or seven hard knots, and I was three minutes in unfastening them; the life-boat was manned by four possengers; there were no row locks; the boat was rowed about for ten annutes, and then the explain ordered it to be holsted; neither the explain ner any of the crew offered to give the least assistance to save the man's life; if the gear of the boat had been in order, I think I could have saved Krumrey's life."

The jury rendered a venilet sensuring "the ewners or lessees of the stemulout William Cock, for their reckless disrepart of human life, in loading their boat beyond

THE FLATBUSH ASYLUM INVESTIGATION. .

The investigation concerning the alleged brutal treatment of Nelson Macco white he was an in mate of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum was contimed by the Charity Commissioners at Flatbush yester-day. The accused nurses deuled the testimony of Mr. Magee in detail, so far as brutal treatment was con-Magee in detail, so far as brutal treatment was concerned, and testified that he was so vicinit at times that it was necessary to place him in a straid-packet. Dr. Binchard, the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, testified that he had no knowledge of the alleged brutality, except what he had gamed by an investigation which had raised to sustain the charges. Nurses were paid only \$18 a month in addition to their board, and he employed the best men he could get for that sum. Dr. Ordeneaux, the State Commissioner of Lunacy, had visued the Asylum onexpectedly, about three months ago, and had expressed himself as satisfied with its management. The investigation was adjourned thi 10 a.m. today, when Mr. Magee will ofter additional testimony in support of his charges.

PROPOSALS FOR CITY STOCKS AND BONDS. The following bids for New-York City stocks and bonds for \$370,000 were received yesterday by Con troller Green:

CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK. ASSESSMENT BONDS. | ASSESSIBATE | DORSON | ASSESSIBATE | DORSON | ASSESSIBATE | T. | \$200,000 | Option Savings Bank | 200,000 | Don E. Chana, Prustee | 16,500 | Louis | Cayuga Condy Savings Bank | 25,000 | Asyuga Condy Savings Bank | 40,000 | Asyuga C CITY BONDS FOR LIQUIDATION OF CLAIMS AND JUDGMENTS Total amount of bids............\$983,000 THE HIPPODROME.

The entertainment at the Hippodrome continues to be generously patronized. The plants and flowers are renewed with sufficient frequency; the cutaract plays with due regularity; the lights are bright; the paths are kept in good order; the utmost decorum prevails; and there is a general air of content and genteel